FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA, HAVANA, and KFY WEST.—The, and magnificent and very mat-reing steamship NASHVILLE, M. Berry, commander, will leave Fier No. 4 N. R., (foot of Morriset.) on SATURDAY. March 1, at 3 c'clock, p. m., precisely. For dreight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be struct; and for passage, thaving uncertained accommodations;) at the office of SPOFFORD, TLESTON & Co. No. 29 Brondway. Cahin passage, \$25. The splendid steamer MARION. W. Foster, commander, will emoceed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 5. The favorite steamer CAROLINA, makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Hords, connecting with the steamers from New York, and leaving Charleston EVERY TUESDAY at 2 c'clock, p. m. Through Tickets to Jackson-with stay 1; to Pilatha, w.3. N. B.—Passengers for Havana and Key West, by taking the Nashville, will connect at Charleston with the U. S. Mail steamshin leabel, Capt. W. Relling, which leaves the same day the Nashville arrives. For through tickets apply as above. FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA, HAVANA,

Steambogts and Bailroads.

THE STEAMERS BAY STATE, Capt. Jewett And EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, of the FALL. RIVER LINE, have resumed their regular daily trips via Long Island Sound. One of them leaving Plet No. 3 North River, New Tork, every afternoon at 6 o'clock. WM. BORDEN.

Medical.

DR. C. McLANE's Improved LIVER PILLS and Improved Vermifage, and Dr. J. Scott's celebrated White Circussian Liniment. BARNS & PARK, 804 B'dway.

MRS. M. J. MABIN, Psychical Physician and

Therapeutist, No. 83 West 26th-st., New York.
Office hours: 10 a, m. to 2 p, m. and 4 to 6 p, m. (Sandays and Wednesdays excepted) for ladies only. Examinations and prescriptions for gentlemen by letter.
Trans.—The first examination and prescription \$5, if the patient is present, and \$10 if absent. All subsequent examinations \$2. Persons applying by letter must state the name, sex and age of the patient together with the leading features of the case. No charge to the truly poor.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.-Those who have realized the wonderful curstive effects of this sterling rem-cely for jurifying the blood in cases of Scrofuls. Southurk or Cutaneous Eruptions, realily textify that SANDS' SAR'AJPA-RILLA recdily expels all deleterious matter from the system, nemotes a healthy circulation, strengthens the functions of the stemach, and in a short time recusitates the bodily functions to their pristine vigor.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Drugglets, No. 100
Fulton at. New York.

ERS, BELTS and BANDAGES, in the very highest per-ction, and at extremely low prices, at BRIDGMAN & Ca.'s, pothecaries and Manufacturers, No. 158 Grandet, near Centre

market.

N. H. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Orthopedic Instru-ments of every description made to order. Country orders promptly afterded to. VFRGNES's ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS
—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting Metals from the Homan Body, is at No. 710 Broadway.
These Baths not only extract metalike medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from Rheumatism, Gout. Novarigic Pains, Weakness er Contractions of the Limbs, Sprains, Spinal Affections, Uterine Obstructions and Eruptions on the Skin. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for Ladles, Theory explained to Sudents at No. 710 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SMITH. Iste of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Young, Sebultz & Co., No. 37 Ferryst., in the City of New York, on or letter the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, Sept. 13, 155.

EDMUND M. YOUNG. Executors.

WILLIAM PALEN. Executors.

IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of sered to the auboriller, at the office of Hopkins & C. I Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, en or se 17th day of August next.—Dated, New York the 7th shreary, 1896.
WILLIAM C. BAKER Rebs lawfurf.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all parsons having claims against HENRY S. FARLEY, late of the City
of New York, decased, to present the same, with vouchers
thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wetmore & Rowne,
No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the
twentieth day of July next.—Batch New York, the tweifth day
of January, 1856.

GEORGE HENDERSON,
ELIZA FARLEK, Administrators, &c.,
jal8 law@mF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE
ASHTON and HERCULES E. GILLILAN against The
members of the firm of G. L. AGAREG & Co., of Canton, in
China, designated as "GEORGE L. AGAREG and JOHN
DOE," their real names being unknown.—Summors for money
demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.). To the above designated
Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of
the Clerk of the City and Country of New York, at the City Hall
in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to
the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall
attreet, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the
service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such
service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the
time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment
seathet you for the sum of Thirteen Hundred and Twenty two time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Thirtsen Hundred and Twenty two Dollars and Twenty three Cents, with interest from the seventeenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, its, beside the cost of this action.—Dated New York, January 19th, 1856.

F. F. MARBURY, Plaintiffs Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Ciry and County of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.-CITY and COUNTY of SUPREME COURT.—CITY and COUNTY of New-York.—NATHANIELS. MERRITT. EDWARD WOOD. FDWARD MERRITT and JAMES H. KNAPP scainst LEWIS WOODBURN, HENRY L. FRANKLIN and WILLIAM H. SCOTT. jt.—(Summons for a money demand or contract.)—To the above maned defendant, Henry L. Franklin. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is he rewith served upon you, and to sorve a copy of your answer the complaint on the subscribely at his office. No. 19 William street, in the City of Seribely at his office, No. 19 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the sorvice hereof, exclasive of the day of such service; and it you fall to answer the said contribating within the time aforesaid, the plaintids in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifteen cents, with interest on six hundred and aixly dollars and three entis section will take an adverted and thirty-eight dollars and fiftee cents, with interest on six hundred and sixty dollars and three cents of the same, from the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; on the sum of eight hundred and sight very cents from the sixth day of January, 1854; on seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and almety four cents from the 18th day of April, 1854; and on the sum of three hundred and 50-106 dollars from the third day of May, 1854; and on one hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-six cents from the 11th day of May, 1854; beside the costs of this action.—Dated January 12, 1856.

N. COMSTOCK Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the

N. COMSTOCK Section was filed in the above entitled action was filed in the files of the Clerk of this Court on the 18th day of February feb15 lawforf

SUPREME COURT-City and County of New CUPREME COURT—City and County of NewYork—William Hockman against Anna Maria Boyd, Excentrix of the last Will, &c., of Samuel Boyd deceased: Anna
Maria Boyd, in her own right; John Boyd and Heien, his wife;
Bayard Boyd and Manette, his wife; Bayard Boyd and Sophia,
his wife; John C. Lowrie and Elizabeth, his wife; Edward
Boyd, Mary Moore. Theodore H. Dwight and Eliza, his wife;
William Berry Moore and Isabella Graham, his wife; Edward
Boyd, Mary Moore. Theodore H. Dwight and Eliza, her side
Clay Hejburn and Anna Maria, his wife; — Manner and
Eliza Jane, his wife; Agnes Boyd, John Bayard Boyd, Andrew
A Sheith and Virginia C, his wife, Edward S, Boyd and Lucy, his
wife; Jannes Edmiston and Anna Maria, his wife; and Henrietta
H. Boyd.—Summons for relief—Com. not ser.)—To the Detecta
ants: EDWARD BOYD. Two LINGER and ELIZA JANE,
his wife; and AGNES BOYD. You are hereby summoned an
required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been
filed in the office of the Clerk of the Cky and County of NewYork, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint
on the anhecither, at his office, No. 16 Wall-at. New York
with twenty days after the service of this summons on
you, exclusive of the day of such service, and it you fail to an
ever the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the pictural
in this action will apply to the Gourt for the relief demanded in
the complaint.—Dated December 27, 18-6.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the

J R. FLANAGAN, Pisintiff's Attorney. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Clity and County of New York, on the 18th of January, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.-JOHN MULHOLLAND SUPREME COURT.—JOHN MULHOLLAND DAM NICHOLAS D. CROMMELIN, in, against AUGUSTIS H. NOVELLI, GEORGE DUMMER. CHARLES H. HANKER, and FRANCIS KOENIG—Summons for money demand on courtsct—Com. not set.—To the Defendants? You are creby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed inthe office of the Clerk of the City and Geourty of New York, at the City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your marker to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office. No. 161 Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you full to answer the said complaint within the time of the said complaint within the time of recessed, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of One Thousand Three Hunred and Fifty-three 61 100ths Dollars, with toleverest from the 201 day of May, one thousand eight hundred and Sifty-five, beside the costs of this action.—Dated New York, Pelaintiffs (Attorneys, The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURT of the CITY of NEW-SUPERIOR COURT of the CITY of NEW-YORK -EGBERT DU BOIS against WILLIAM CARROLL -Benumous for money demand on contract -(Coun not
ser) - To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and
required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be
fied in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City
of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to
to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the salrectilers at their office. No. 161 Broadway, in the City of NewYork, within twenty days after the service of this summous on
you, cachesive of the day of such service; and if you fall to
answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintif
in this action will take indigment against you for the sum of
sinety-foor dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the
shirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty
five, besides the cost of this action. Dated November 3, 1850.

LAPAUGH & ANDREWS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk
of the Superior Court of the series of New-York on the 28th day
of February, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.-WILLIAM H. JACOBS SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. JACOBS spains GEORGE F. WIEGAND and others and JOHN K. HAMLIN. Summons. To JOHN K. HAMLIN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the supplemental complaint in this section, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in seld city, on the eighth day of December, 1835, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the unharriber at his office, No. 79 Nassau-st. City of New-York, within twenty days of such service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you full to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jasuery 50, 1856.

E. KETCHUM, Plaintiff's Attorney. fell lawfur F.

CIPREME COURT.—JOHN LIDDLE, Plain in the interpretable of the second of

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK. THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the grace of God, Free and Independent: To all persons interested in the estate of ANNE E. EDGECOMBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatess, next of this, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thictieth day of April next, at elseven clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of WILLIAM H. HAMMELL as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.

said decayed.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of said Surrogate to be bereunto affixed. Witness ALEXAN-DER W. BRADFORD, esq., Surrogate of our said [i. s.] County, at the City of New York, the tweaty Sourth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

New-York Daily Tribune

NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

\$329,505 IN GOLD.

COL. KINNEY BANISHED FROM ALL THE NICARAGUAS

The steamship Star of the West, Thomas Miner esq., Commanding, from San Juan de Nicaragna on the evening of the 19th, and Key West at midnight on the 23d, with 245 passengers and \$329,505 in treasure, arrived on Wednesday night.

On the outward voyage hence on the 5th inst. with a full complement of passengers, the Star of the West made a remarkably quick trip, enabling them to reach the connecting steamship, Cortes, on the Pacific several hours in advance of the customary time.

Nicaragua still continues peaceful—the Government rapidly increasing in stability and popularity-and its course is assuredly progressive.

The liberation of this important section of Central America from discordant factions who have so long desolated it, and the firm establishment of free American laws, have already reflected their telling influences on European emigration, late advices reporting the organization of extensive departures of Germans who desire homes, for the port of San Juan de Nicaragua direct, and who will value aright this fine country and its noble institutions.

On the 10th inst. a decree was publicly promulgated at the City of Granada, claiming and annexing the whole Mosquito Territory as an integral portion of the State of Nicaragua, and necessarily nullifying the Kinney purchase.

To the amazement of the Granadians, a few hours after a diplomatic corps, headed by Col. Kinney, arrived from San Juan del Norte, who received an early audience of Gen. Walker; but, from subsequent results, it appears to have terminated disastrously to the Colonel, who was placed on the following day

ton: American brig Olive, Capt. Pettigrew, for Honduras soon.

The following is the Specie List of the Star of the

West: Dread & Co., Philas Chas. Morran & Co Asron Jacobs Hamburger Bros	14,400	F. A. Stern
W. J. Hansell & Sons T. J. Hand & Co., Balt Bush & Wildes	19,120	C. Durand & Co 360

We are indebted to Mr. Owen, Purser of the Star of the West; to J. W. Sullivan, news-agent at San Francisco, and to C. H. Wines & Co.'s Express, for favors.

COL. KINNEY AND GEN. WALKER.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. GREYTOWN, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.,

Col. H. L. Kinney, from Granada direct, being a passenger with me on his way to Greytown, I am enabled to send you the following particulars, resulting from an interview with him. Col. Kinney said that some time since he received an invitation from Gen. Walker, through the Treasurer of the latter, Col. Thomas, and other friends, to visit Granada in order to confer with Walker, and thus have a fair understanding as to what should be their future relations. This he at first declined to do, but being assured by Col. Thomas and others that he would be permitted to go and return unharmed, without any detention whatever, he left Greytown on February 7, in company with Mr. T. Martin, chief megistrate of that place, as aid and martin, eniet magistrate or that place, as and and companion, and arrived in Granada Feb. 11. He then called on Gen. Walker and was introduced by Col. Thomas, whose guest he was, as Col. Kin-ney of Greytown, whereupon an interesting inter-view took place. Col. Kinney said his proposition was confidential, and that he wished to cooperate with Gen. Walker. The subject of the Mosquito grant coming up during the conversation, Col. Kinney remarked that that matter had better not be discussed till some proper tribunal had decided upon his claim. Col. R. further stated that he was a correspondence with parties who offered to come out and settle in the country and bring one hundred families with them. Others, too, were ready to aid him in fetching one thousand troops if needed, and his mission to Granada was simpl to effect a mode of cooperation with Gen. Walke

The Mosquito question exciting much feeling in the conversation, Gen. Walker remarked that he had heard that Col. Kinney had been speaking against his Government; whereupon the latter denied the charge, and asked the authority there-Gen. W. said it came from a credible source Col. K. replied that he had served the public as an efficer, and had been invited to call on Gen. W at his own suggestion, through Col. Thomas and other friends, and he expected to be treated as a gentleman should be under such circumstances.
Col. W. remarked that Col. K. should be careful
not to use such language as might be construed to
be treasonable. After several interviews, Walker became rather exasperated, or excited at least, and left Kinney alone in his quarters. Immediately after this, Kinney was informed that he was under arrest, and was considered Walker's prisoper until his arrival in Greytown. When he left Granada, Walker gave a passport to Martin to

pass Kinney to Greytown in company with himself. Col. Kinney, I learn from another source, was asked to accept the appointment of Director of Colonization, while he was in Granata, and that, too, by several of the members of Walker's present Cabinet. He, however, made no decision, owing to his difference with Walker. Col. K. after his visit to Granada, arrived in Greytown on the 19th. Col. K, intends to maintain his position until his claim can be adjusted by a proper tribunal, and if molested in his right, to r-present his grievances to our Government at Washington,

and demand protection as an American citizen. I was intermed on my arrival at San Juan that all the Central American States, except Nicar-agua, bad been invited to meet in Convention, to consider the state of the country. Gen. Walker learning this, a Commission was appointed by the Government, consisting of Major Schlesinger, Capt. Sutter, (son of the California pioneer,) and Senor Arguilo, to meet in such Convention, and it possible cooperate with them. As the steamer was leaving Virgin Bay a courier was reported to have arrived in town with information to the effect that as the party were on their mission, they were met by a courier from the Convention, who had proposals to offer to the Nicaragua Government. This the Government are looking for, and an amicable adjustment of all further difficulties.

Out of 700 passengers by the Star of the West, 150 were going to join Walker, and I was told 35 came to join Kinney. The citizens of Virgin Bay were roused to arms on the night of the 16th Feb.. by the discharge of a musket in the hands of one of the picket guard, who was somewhat intexi-cated at the time. The sudden alarm and report that the enemy were near, all arose from this pre-

mature firing. The Transit Route is being rapidly improved at Virgin Bay, where the new pier is already ex-tended about 800 feet, and so far into the lake that the Virgin has lain alongside. In a few days all the lake boats will land and receive their passengers at this pier. The Company are filling in and constructing a wharf at San Juan Del Sur, and the hill having the heaviest grade, has, since Dec. 6, been cut down twelve feet and used in filling in the valley adjoining. Stopping at Man-zanillo, we were informed there was \$500,000 in

Col. Young and Mrs. Lewellyn, late publishers of The N. V. Citizen, and now of The Centra' American, in Greytown, are lying here very sick of fever. They have visited Granada and Virgin Bay, and intend setting up their press in the latter place and publishing the second paper in Nicaragua under the new government. Col. Young, returning to Greytown, took passage with us, and arrived home February 19. He was unable to sit up at all during the entire transit, having a high fever Mrs. L. was slowly improving.

specie which would be in readiness for shipment.

From The Nicaraguesie, Feb. 16

From The Nicaraguesse, Feb. 10.

On Saturday last, just as our paper had issued, the Minister of Foreign Relations placed in our hands the following Decree, with an order that it should be published as soon as possible in a Supplement, both in English and Spanish. The document was important, the mandate impressive, and on Sanday the Supplement was printed. All kinds of rumors were started, the public mind was auxious, and expectancy stool ready to accept any alternative. President Rivas was voted a trump, and Minister Ferrer one of the boys. They had found time, in the midst of their many engagements, to attend to the Mosquito question; and with a single decree had set at rest a matter about which the United States and England had quarreled for years. Mosquito was annexed to Nicaragua, and there was no necessity for further protocols explanatory of the Clayton-Bulwer imbroglio. Truly the cabinet of President Rivas deserved credit for secasy an adjustment of so important a matter.

the cabinet of President Rivas deserved credit for eseasy an adjustment of so important a matter.

But in the midst of these congratulations the inquiry
arcse, What must be done with Rinney! A dozen
proposed to volunteer and bring him to Granada,
where the law would punish him. The Decree accused him of consparing against the integrity of the
Republic, and he ought to be shot. But then, he was
at San Juan, and how to dispose of that difficulty was
the next question. We are ahead of our story, however, and will here embody the Decree:
The Supreme Executive Fower to the People:
The tritle of Nearwaya to the Territory called Mosquito, including the Port of San Juan dei Norte, being notorious and incontentible:

the Colonel, who was placed on the following day under arrest, for some indiscreet remarks on the conduct of Government, and is now "banished from all "the Nicaraguas!" Subjoined is a verbatim copy of Major Martin's passport, in whose charge the Colonel was placed to the Atlantic scaboard:

"Headquaters of the Atlantic scaboard:

"Headquaters of the Atlantic scaboard:

"Mr. Theo. J. Martin will be allowed to pass freely from this place to San Juan del Norte.

"No authority will place any impediment in his way. Mr. H. L. Kinney goes in charge of Mr. Martin to San Juan.

"General in Chiefof Army of Nicaragua."

The Government has favorably entertained the requisition of shipmasters for a substantial lighthouse at the Port of San Juandel Sur, and the Collector of Customs there has been instructed to proceed with its erection with proper dispatch.

The following vessels were in the Port of San Juan del Norte: H. B. M. frigate Eurydice, Capt. Tarlton: American brig Olive, Capt. Pettigrew, for Honor of officients of the stream was heard, and aton the rumor spread that Col. H. L. Kinney had arrived in Granata ton; American brig Olive, Capt. Pettigrew, for Honor of officients of the same of the said Territories, the projects of this Republic; In the exist Europers of the said Territories, the projects of the said Territories, the project of the said Territories, the projects of the said Territories, the project of the said Territories, the project of the said How or why he came no one could explain. He almost forfeited his reputation for sanity; and to-day a great many point knowingly, and with a peculiar expression, to the head when he is spoken of. He did not improve this impression by his conduct after his arrival. The Colonel entered the city on foot, and, after composing his toilet, prepared for a formal visit to Gen. Wan. Walker, or "Uncle Billy," as he is known in this

vicinity.

About 10 o'clock on Monday morning, therefore, as Gen. Walker was sitting at his table overtooking a dispatch from a reighboring State, Col. Kinney entered the room, and, advancing to the Commander-in-Chief, introduced himself. He was invited to take a seat, which he did; and, as General Walker talks but hittle, and

never during bu-ine-s hours on irrelevant matters, the visitor was constrained to open the conversation, which we give, in substance:
Col. Kinney-The difficulties under which we labor in forming a peaceable government for Nicaragua may be consummated by dividing the country and creating

be consummated by dividing the country and creating two States, one of which shall be called Mosquitta.

Gen. Walker—If Nicaragua chooses to divide her territory, she will do so without advising with any one, and last of all with Mr. Kinney.

The visitor felt disconcerted, but he was not discouraged, as what follows will show:

Col. Kinney—I have come to offer my services to the Republic, and feel confident my financial ability will be of great benefit in the procurement of money, the negotiation of loans, and so forth. I succeeded very well in such matters in Texas.

Gen. Walker—Your antecedents preclade the possibility of the State placing you in any official position.

Gen. Walker—Your antecedents precinde the possibility of the State placing you in anyofficial position.

Col. Kinney was dismayed, and the interview ended with the impressive caution from Gen. Walker to his visitor that he should be particular in his speech, or he might be guilty of uttering treasonable language.

Another interview was held in the afternoon, but

was curt and ended in nothing.
But a short space elapsed after the first interview

before orders were issued to the officer of the day that Mr. Kinney could not be allowed to leave the limits of the city—he was a prisoner to the State.

CALIFORNIA.

ecial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 1, 1856.

Three persons, passengers by the Sonora, were eported to have fallen through the holes in the streets and were drowned. They landed in the night-time. Some twenty have lost their lives in this city during three months past by falling through the street planking. One of the Sonora's passengers was rescued by Capt. Wm. Galloway, of the steamship Defender. Mrs. Farnham is lecturing on the Social and Intellectual Development of Man. She is drawing crowded houses and receiving great applause from her hearers. Womintends to capvass the entire State.

On the 1st of February I met a gentleman from Crescent City, who informed me that he left that place Jan. 20, and for four days was able to travel but six miles per day, the snow being from twenty to thirty feet in depth, crossing the mountain range. At the same time, in San Francisco and Contra Costa Counties, strawberries ripened the open air are daily culled from the vines, and vegetables generally are thriving seemingly as well

ADVICE TO TRAVELERS. espandence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856. We sailed from New-York City on the 6th

of January last by the George Law, taking the Panama route, which is recommended by those who favor it as possessing this advantage over the other route, (the Nicaragua,) that it gives the traveler less of a land passage across the Isthmus, and thus diminishes his chances of catching fever or contracting any of the other direases incident to a passage across that tract of country. For those who abhor sea voyages, it is to be observed that the Nicaragua route gives a shorter voyage both on the Atlantic and on the Pacific; and it may also be noted that the passage between New-York and San Francisco is generally quicker by some three or four, or even seven days, by the Nicaragua than by the Panama route. This is not invariable; I have seen the Panama boats arrive two or three days in advance of those by the other line: but the difference is generally by several days in favor of the Nicaragua route. We sailed just after the very severe and violent storm of snow and wind, which will be recollected as having sprung up on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and having tern insted on the morning of Sunday the 6th of January last; and baving escaped that, we had exceedingly pleasant weather, with light and favorable winds during the whole of the nine days and five hours that it took us to make the run to Aspinwall. As a general thing, the fare and at dance on board the George Law were excellent; and all the officers and persons employed, so far as their official intercourse with the pas-rengers required, were agreeable and efficient. The large number of passengers which these boats carry are taken from sections of the body politic, the individuals whereof differ as widely as possible in their habits and modes of conversation and rec-reation; and first and second class passengers al sit at the same table at meals, and have times the same privileges of saloon and deck, the only difference in this respect being in the accommodation of the state-rooms and berths which they occupy. Still, notwithstanding the crowd and the marked diversity of habits and character, there seemed to be but little comparative inconvenience felt, even by those of the most delicate habits, and a large share of mutual forbearance and kindness helped very much to make the voyage agreeable. So far as this matter is concerned, those who have any apprehensions on that head will probably find their fears more an-

noying than the reality.

One of the principal matters that should engage the attention of the voyager by sea to California (if he would study comfort and the preservation of his health) is the providing of suitable clothing to meet properly the changes of climate which he must experience on the way. Thus—we left New-York on the 6th of January, immediately after the most severe snow storm the writer recollects; on that morning he stood on the deck of the steamer, at the foot of Warren street, wearing two heavy under-shirts, an overcoat, and a shawl over that, thick woolen drawers and stockings, and heavy, double-soled and double-uppered boots, and though in high health and robust strength, feeling by be means overclad; and in six days thereafte he was perspiring copiously in one under-shirt and a light alpacha cont, under a tropical sun, which shed down on him an amount of heat exceeding that of a New-York August. It must be remembered by the traveler to California that he is about to pass into the tropics, and out of them again, within a space of some eight or ten days. Something, of course, depends on the time of year he leaves the Atlantic States-thus, if he sail in Summer, the increase of heat will not probably affect him much; but what will affect im is the comparatively cold weather which he is sure to find on emerging on the Pacific side from the tropical latitudes, and drawing near San Francisco. Further, should the traveler be so untappy as to be obliged to stay a night at Aspinwall, (which, under present arrangements, seems almost unavoidable,) let him not forget to take in the traveling-bag which he selects from his luggage, (the rest of his luggage will be out of his reach till be receives it on board of the Pacific steamer,) or on his arm, some article of clothing which will protect him from the chilly and most which will protect him from the chilly and most unwholesome night air which prevails in that miserable place, even after a day of the mos fervid heat. Else he will, at the best, feel very uncomfortable, and very probably expose himself to the bad influence of the prevailing malaria. Again, when six days on the Pacific, the writer had considerably increased the weight of his clothing, and on the eleventh day was almost as heavily clad as on the morning he left New-York. A consideration of the above hints, modified only so as to suit the season at which the

so as to suit the season at which the voyager leaves New-York, will enable him to much toward increasing his comfort and guarding his health on the way to California We arrived at Aspinwall at 4 p. m. on Tues-The writer understands that unless the steamer arrive so early in the morning that passengers and baggage can be dispatched by the railroad for Panama by 9 or 10 o'clock a. m. the passenger will be obliged to spend the night at Aspinwall, paying, according to agree-ment, for his meals and bed in that town. He would strongly recommend to any passenger, who may be fortunate enough to command the proper influence, to try and obtain permission to sleep that night in his berth on the steamer rather than in any house on shore. The inadequacy and discomfort of the best accommodations he can obtain would be reason enough-but a stronger of still is, care for health. By sleeping on the steamer, even near as she lies to the shore, he will avoid much of the danger that attends a night passed in Aspinwall. It is a place of horrible filth and nexious vapors. From the moment the writer set his foot in it till he left, he was sensible (except when asleep for a few hours) of a heavy earthy smell like that perceived in a daily-used cemetery He went into it and came out of it, however, with perfect good health, which he ascribes to care in othing, an avoidance, as much as pessible, of the night air, and (with much respect for your tempe rance ideas), a judicious use of spirituous stimu lants. There is nothing in the place worth curi osity except the palms, (cocos-nut) which most travelers see here growing for the first time, but these can be seen well enough from the deck of the steamer, except by those whose tree-fancy is very strong. All baggage, except what the pasenger chooses to take in his hand, is weighed on the steamer before reaching port, and checks are given, on which it is restored on board the Pacific teamers. The traveler must, therefore, select and take in his bands such articles as he may require fo the night at Aspinwall, and for his railro across the Isthmus. The latter we executed in four hours, leaving Aspinwall at 84 on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th, and arriving at Panama at 124. Refere going any further, let me caution the traveler to have a clear understanding, before witpeases, with his landlord at Aspinwall, how much he must pay him for bed and for each meal he takes. Decidedly considering the use of liquors at Arpinwall as wholesome, and seeing that "a drink" there is twenty-five cents, I would also say, take a small flask of good liquor with you and

use it medicinally and judiciously. You may, if you will, throw it into the Pacific when you get there. You can buy wines and liquors on the Atlantic steamers at an advance of 25 to 50 per cent on New-York prices. If inclined to be very conwhat you want with you. Also, buy at Aspinwall a few oranges (or you can buy them on the way across the Isthmus from the natives, who throng around the cars at every stop), some biacuits, and if you can take with you in the cars a bucket of iced water, and use all these things a bucket of iced water, and use all these things very [sparingly, especially the iced water, during your ride, doing so will add to your comfort and sustain your health and strength. Avoid over feeding of any kind; sleep, while on the Isthmus, on the second floor, if possible; do not go out in the morning before breakfast; or, if you must, eat mouthful of cracker, and take a cup of tea or ceffee or milk, with a teaspoonful (or two or three, as you feel you want) of brandy, or some good spirits, in it. Also, having taken all proper pre-

proper means.

Those who have anxious friends desirous of hearing of their safe progress at the differ-

cautions regarding your health, keep your mind easy and free from apprehension of sickness, which

you can have almost a certainty of warding off by

ent stages of their journey, can gratify them by writing from Aspinwall; the letter will be carried to New York by the same steamer which brought the person who writes it, and will be taken charge of by the mail agent, who is on board in charge of the mails—with whom passengers will be pleased to deal if he be only as obliging and attentive as the gentleman who filed that office on the George Law when the present writer came by her. The Law when the present writer came by her. The postage is ten cents, and passengers will do well to provide themselves with a few ten-cent envelopenfor that purpose, and also to write from San Francisco, where they may find it troublesome to get stamps in the short time which is likely to clapse between their arrival and the sailing of the first boat for New-York. A letter, sent as a ove suggested from Aspinwall, will reach New-York about the same time that the writer of it arrives at San Francisco, and thus give friends at home news of the traveller a month earlier than if he delayed writing until reaching this city.

HAVANA.

No one at all acquainted with the peculiar Gov-

ernment of this Island will deny that the will of

the Captain-General for the time being is the su-

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

preme law of the land. Examples of this sweeping assertion have not been wanting even during my residence in this "ever loyal Island of Cuba." Nevertheless, I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that his Castilian " Haughtiness' has received a repulse from a source least expected. I wrote you in my last of the discussion that had taken place between the Diario de la Marina and Prensa newspapers as to whether the Africans or the Asiatics were the better class to be introduced into this Island as " Free Colonists." That discussion, I find, is not yet closed-the Prensa of the 16th in-t. containing a long-winded article upon the subject, which is the most perfect exemplification of the "roz et preterea nihit" I have ever perused. This discussion, I have since discovered, originated in a proposition for the admission of forty thousand African apprentices, which I understand has been for some little time before the "Junta de Fomento," a body that has under its immediate supervision the agricultural prosperity of the Island. These Africans it was proposed to introduce at the expense of the planters, to serve as apprentices on the sugar estates for eight years-receiving for their labor the pitiful sum of \$4.25 per month. At the end of their term of apprenticeship, such as survived it were it was stated, to be carried back to Africa. This plan, if it did not originate with, received the spprotation of our present Captain-General, and his "Kitchen Cabinet." The gold-greedy Cata-lens, i. c. Spaniards, those dealers in human flesh who pamper the lusts of an ignoble and degraded race, saw in this a splendid opportunity to introduce Africans as slaves without incurring any great risk, because if detected, they could pass off the cargo as intended apprentices; if not, they would serve to increase the numbers of those unhappy victims that now, with fear and trem-bling, toil under the lash of Spanish oppression and cruelty. The hard bearted and merciless planter favored the scheme, and said: "Let us have ap-prentices." There is no danger of their ever ob-taining their freedom, and but very few, if any of them, will ever survive the term of their ap-prenticeship, for "f-w can endure more than five years of such labor as we will impose upon "Let them come, and we will work them." them the harder and thereby husband the strength and life blood of our slaves." "We bave not the slightest interest in their well-being, and we will always be enabled to replace them

at less expense than the cost of slaves." Such are the very words that I have heard uttered by men professing to be Christians! Is not the conduct of the Junta de Fomento, in dissenting from the foregoing plan, worthy our heartiest commendation? Is there a man who can refuse his admiration of a body composed of such enlightened and humane gentlemen? Does England not see the working of the Emancipado system? Has she not thousands of examples of the bad faith of she not thousands of examples of the bad faith of the Spanish Government and its anthorities in this Island in their conduct toward those unhappy wretches who still linger in Slavery, though en-titled by all the laws of humanity and justice to their untrammeled Freedom? Can it be supposed that an "apprentice" would have stood a better haves then an "emangiondo!"

chance than an "emancipado!"
I understand from undoubted authority that a slaver has been off the coast of this Island, and I know that we have all been on the lookout for her. I heard a day or two ago, that she had communicated with her owners, and had been or-dered to stand off and on until a favorable oppor-tunity should present itself to effect a disembarkation. The last report that has reached me respecting her, but to which I am not inclined to give credence, was, that she had landed her cargo at a place called "Piedras Negras" ("Black Stones"), but in what part of the Island that locality is situated I am unable to state.

There has been some slight show on the part of

the Island authorities of a determination to cap-ture her, but I fear, from the experience of all the past, that it will terminate like cases that have fallen under my notice. Should the contrary prove to be the case I shall gladly make the amends honorable through your columns. I trust "the powers that be" have virtue suffcient to resist the paltry bribes, or, perhaps, I should say the heary bribes, that will doubtless be fered to them; but I much fear a certain officer, who has of late been generally charged with such emmissions, may be too easily seduced.

The cause of the attempted assassination of Archbishop Claret is generally understood to have been his having excommunicated a man because he had refused to marry a colored woman with whom he cohabited. I have heard it generally stated recently that Archbishop Claret is what they call a "rank Abolitionist!" All honor to him if such be the case, say I.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1-56.

I have not heard of any landing of Africans since I last had the pleasure of addressing you, and if the clavers know their own interests, they will keep off our coast just at present, for the British cruisers Arab and Daring will, within two or three days, be at their posts, on the look-out for the man-stealers.

The "Permanent Military Commission"-the Consejo de Guerra," as they call it in Spanishhas been suppressed. Gen. Concha set sail in a war-steamer on th 21st instant, for the Eastern Department of thi

A joint-stock company is about establishing a "Bank of Discount," &c., with a capital of \$600,000, to be raised by shares of \$500 each.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1856.
The steamer Isabel has arrived here from Havana on the morning of the 25th inst., and Key West on the evening of the same day. The news is unimportant, ogers had advanced | w | real. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 90,000 boxes against 135,000 last year. The rains have curtailed the yield 200,000 boxes. There were no wrecks at Key West.

The Rev. Theodore Parker lectured at Concord N. H., a few evenings since. Before commencing his becture he stated that the evening before he had received from Alabama an advertisement stating that one Thomas Foster was always ready to catch any 'negro dogs" that had run away from their owners. The specimen of "the chivalry" who sent the notice to Mr. Parker had written on it, "What do you think of this, you d-d white-hearted, slave-stealing 'scoundrel " Mr. Parker said he "had received a good many academic honors in his day, but never before had had the title of Doctor of Divinity "bestowed on him in small capitals !"

THE ANTI-LIQUOR LAW IN OTSEGO.

The following interesting history of the " Act for "the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and "Crime," so far as relates to the action of the Courte upon it, and of the obstacles thereby put in the way of the enforcement of the law, is contained in the charge of Judge Turner to the Grand Jury of Ouego County. As that is the great hop county of the State and as such supposed to have strong pecuniary in terest adverse to the enforcement of the law, we are glad that the charging of the Grand Jury has at length devolved upon a Judge with a backbone adequate to the occasion.

After some observations upon the evil of drunkerress, its antiquity, serious character and the means resorted to for its suppression, the charge of Judge Turner proceeds as follows:

Turner proceeds as follows:

"When this law was first promulgated, there was manifested throughout the State a disposition to observe its provisions, save in the large cities and villages, and in certain localities where it was supposed to affect injuriously the prominent business interests; but the law was soon subjected to the most searching legal scrutiny, and the most critical judicial interpretation.

"The result was that distinguished jurists, learned judges and high judicial tribunals differed radically and vitally as to its constitutionality, and also as to the legal interpretation of some of its most important provisions. There have been some convictions, many acquittals and a larger number of suspended trials under this law. The Supreme Court in the Second District of this State has adjudged the law unconstitutional; while the same court, held by different judges, in the Fourth and Eighth Districts, has pronounced it constitutional and valid; and the judges of the Seventh District have made a decision which, by implication at least, sustains the constitutionality of the law. In this judicial district the judges, with one exception I believe, have charged the grand jurnor that they should presume the law valid.

"This kew, gentlemen, prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors, except wine made from the grapes in this State, or cider, unless the person selling has authority toxell under the law itself; and the person having authority can only vend spirituous liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and wince for secremental use. But there is an important provision in the law touching "original packages" of imported or foreign liquors, and the interpretations thereof are in direct conflict. It is held on the one side that the importer of the foreign liquor scan sell the same while in the original packages, but that no person can buy of the importer and bring the liquor into Otsego County and here sell it, although it remained in the criginal packages, but he may vend the same at retail or in any qu

'het or hindrance.'

'You are aware, gentlemen that this extraordicary centitet of legal and judicial interpretation and adjudication has occasioned a pervading and almost universal non-observance of this law; and it is certain it will continue to be dieregarded until the tribunal of final resert—the Court of Appeals—shall judicially affirm its constitutionality. Two cases, involving all the questions of constitutionality and interpretation in dispute, were fully argued and submitted to this Court of inal arbitran ent a month ago, and in a very few days this protracted legal and judicial condict will be finally and conclusively determined; and if the law shall be adjudged constitutional, it will be enforced, and all good citizens will acquiesce.

"Finally, gentlemen, it is proper that I should say to you, that it is not the duty, nor does it come within the province of this Court, in charging the Grand Jury, to consider whether the law is constitutional or not; neither is it your duty, nor does it come within your province, to pass upon its validity or constitutionality. So long as it is found upon the statute book, it is my official duty to charge you to inquire in-o any violations of the law; and it is your official duty to hear and entertain complaints under it, until decided unconstitutional by the proper legal tribunal."

THE NEWPORT (KY) MOB.

MR. ALFRED BURNET'S LETTER.

Mr. Burnet, who was driven out of Kentucky by a hireling meb of the slaveholders, gotten up in Newport, writes the following statement of the affair to The Cincinnati Commercial:

"Mrs. Curriss, a very estimable lady, who had on several consions volunteered her services for the benefit of the poor, was about to give an entertainment in Newport. I having some months since been an attractive feature in drawing together a large andience in that town, was again applied to, by several citizens, to 'volunteer' for this occasion. In company with Cons Millar, of The Commercial, I on I hunday called upon the lady, and gave her a programme of what I would recite. That you may know the 'terrible bloody bones' phantom that so frightened the 'Isle from her propriety,' I give you a list.

"Mrs. Norton's beautiful poem of 'Bingen on the Rhine'—a poem, allegorical of death, entitled 'The Vision—a humorous poem, satirical of the 'Times and Fashions'—and the well-known recitation of the 'Maniac;' also, Alice Carey's poem of 'The Descreted,' and a parody on it. Such was the cutertainment I anticipated giving them. When I reached the hall in company with my wife, a Kentucky womas, we saw it in the possession of the mob, who coolly told me I

company with my wife, a Kentucky womas, we saw it in the possession of the mob, who coolly told me I would not be permitted to lecture there. One, when I seked the cause, exclaimed, 'Get to your own State, ti-d d-n you-go to Ohio-you've no business in Kenneky.' In reply, I told him I had been invited over by their citizens, and protested against such treatment. A fellow by the name of Vale, in a very suphoritains town demanded my research.

over by their citizens, and protested against such treatment. A fellow by the name of Vale, in a very authoritative tone, demanded my presence separate from my wife. This did not suit Mrs. B., and she refused to let me go. Mr. Vale pledged his honor (?) he would not detain me but a minute or two. I released myself from my wife's hold, and followed him. The mob instantly surrounded me.

"This Vale then announced the fact that he was at the head of a committee to take me to the river, and of all things to be sure I did not deliver my lecture (as he called it) in Newport. I reminded him of his promise. 'Promise be d—d,' was his reply. 'A hack will be provided for your wife, but you must go with us.' I asked if they would listen to me, which the majority agreed to do. I then related to them the circumstances of my visit; told them if they would able their decision. I asked if anything could be more fair. 'Several then wanted to know if I was an 'Abolitionist.' Upon my inquiring the definition of the term and receiving no answer, I replied, if they meant a man who would come over to their State and steal their negroes, then I was not an Abolitionist. If they meant a man who would betray the hospitality of Kentuckians, by enticing in any manner their slaves to exape, then I was not an Abolitionist. But if simply believing Slavery a great moral evil, and that Kentucky would have been this day in a far more prosperous condition if Slavery had never polluted bersoil, then I was such an one, and that I should never even have expressed myself thus far but for their inquiries. I reminded them of the fact that whenever a fair was held, a church to be built, a celebration to be gotten up, Alf. Burnet was never slighted, nor passed by, as unworthy to be asked to subscribe. Even the very hall in which I was to lecture, I had made a donation toward its building.

"At this time a man came into the crowd, who

very hall in which I was to lecture, I had made a do-nation toward its building.

"At this time a man came into the crowd, who seemed to have some influence, and took me from Vale, saying, 'Now go to your own State; from this time I will not be responsible for your safety.' I again re-quested them to let me go to the hall, that they might hear me and then judge; but there was no reasoning with them. The only reply was, 'Go to your own

with them. The only reply was, 'Go to your own State.'

"Finding it useless to further importune them, I started for home. After proceeding about a hundred yards, some poor vagabonds sent two or three men and forty or fifty little boys, with oyster-cans and dium-sticks, to make a noise at the heels of myself and wife, the latter born and raised in their State. Oh! we wished for a few of the noble spfrits that we know Kentucky possesses, to have made the craves leaders bite the earth! The poor drivelling wretches would not then have been so 'fearless and hold, and do such a noble and chivalrons act as drive one woman and a man from their town, after inviting him there. When we resched the river bank, we turned and appealed to the boys, asking them why they did such things? They replied, the men told them to.

"Respectfully.

The population of St. Louis by a recent census is

The population of St. Louis by a recent cent 122,252; of whom 119,054 are white, 3,060 col 122,252; of whom 119,054 are white, 3,060 colored, and 1,539 slaves; 59,768 are males, and 55,868 are females. The increase of population since 1850 is about 30,000—being a ratio of about 5,000 per ansum. The number of manufacturing establishments is 601, and the capital invested therein amounts to 66,556,700. Total number of houses, 14,311. The Skith Ward has the largest number of inhabitants; the First Ward next.

next.

We find a paragraph in circulation in which it is estimated that the clergy cost the United States \$6,000,000 year; the criminals \$12,000,000; the dogs \$10,000,000, and the lawyers \$35,000,000.

they could be broking at the action (particular).